Research Institute Andishe Online Germany AOG

From a different perspective

Appearance of instinctive characteristics

Step 1: New Concepts and Ideas

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Attention please!

This article constitutes the preliminary segment of an exhaustive research study. Subsequent sections of this study will be disseminated in the future.

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Definition and Description

Step 1: New Concepts and Ideas

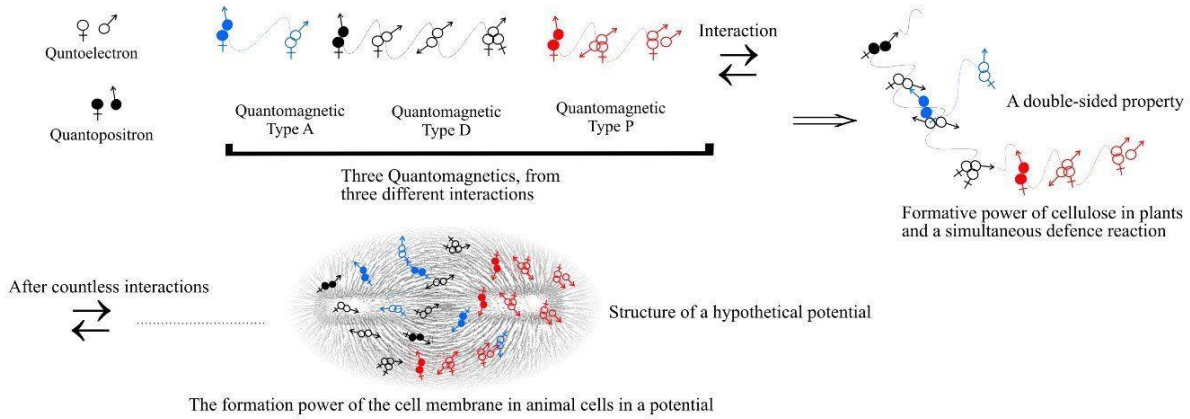
The Quantomagnet theory

A **Quantomagnet**[1] consists of two, three, or more **Quantoelectrons** and **Quantopositrons**. A **Quantoelectron** is defined as the minimal excitation[2] of a specific characteristic of a phenomenon. To exemplify, the **Quantoelectron** Type A constitutes the elementary component of the defense reaction and concomitantly signifies a component of knowledge regarding the structure of the cell membrane.

Innumerable **Quantoelectrons** have more or less the same abilities, but have different double-sided properties. The same also applies to **Quantopositrons**, which are actually the negative minimal excitation in the process of a particular **Quantomagnet** formation. For example, A **Quantopositron** Type A represents a minimal excitation of violence and at the same time the smallest amount of knowledge about the production of the antibody in the blood. Thus, they are double-sided minimal excitations that are busy forming various **Quantomagnets**, although they are not yet fully mature. It is only after many complicated processes that these qualities gradually become more apparent from a certain level of the plant phase, but they are fully recognizable in the animal phase.

In essence, a **Quantomagnet** exerts its influence through two distinct mechanisms: the quantum realm and the material domain. These phenomena impact both the psyche[3] and the autonomic nervous system (ANS) of physical entities concurrently.

The **Quantoelectrons** and **Quantopositrons** are classified as either positive (male) or negative (female). In the case of **Quantomagnets**, which consist of an equal number of positive and negative particles, a third state, namely neutrality, is conceivable.



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It is imperative to emphasize a critical point: the terms *"positive"* and *"negative"* do not inherently mean *"good"* and *"bad,"* but refer to the presence of two opposing systems, each moving in a different direction.

In the case of fermions, **Quantoelectrons** predominate, and the case of Antifermions, **Quantopositrons**. The positive or negative mental qualities come from these **Quantomagnets**. However, these particles do not carry any information, but form even the smallest pieces of properties, like a bit 0 or 1 in a computer processing system[4]. Thus, the **Quantomagnets** in the most basic quantum state (according to our definition) are the simplest and purest minimal excitations, which are primarily either positronic or electronic and therefore not mature [5]. It can be concluded that each fermion and antifermion represents a complex of information and energy that, due to different **Quantomagnets**, are active in opposite directions. In essence, these databases comprise fundamental repositories of pure information, functioning as a dual memory.

*It is imperative to recognize that in the field of **Quantomagnets**, the discourse is not about particles, but rather minimal excitations.*

This important topic will be discussed in more detail in the following articles.

Thank you for your attention

Faramarz Tabesh

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Sources:

-The Works of Master Elahi

- Persian articles by Faramarz Tabesh from the Book:

"Biology of the Quantum Dimension; Before, During and After the Big Bang", published on the website of the Research Institute Andishe online-Germany (AOG):

https://www.andishe.online/newpagec49f8d01

[1] This article presents a scientific framework, or initial draft, of a new science whose objective is to integrate all scientific disciplines in the near future. Consequently, the necessity arises to assign novel nomenclature to specific phenomena. The recently coined terminology encompasses the terms "Quantomagnet," "Quantoelectron," and "Quantopositron."

[2] This term is employed in scientific discourse within the domain of quantum fields. In order to circumvent the necessity of creating an entirely new term, the same common term was selected for this explanation.

[3] Links to information related to this article:

https://www.andishe2.online/psyche--master-128

https://www.andishe2.online/answer-to-a-question

[4] Bits 0 and 1 form the basis of digital computer systems. Taken individually, they are meaningless - but in structured combinations as bit patterns, they take on functions in data processing, control, and storage.

[5] A system is mature when it has enough experience from both the electron and the positron.